

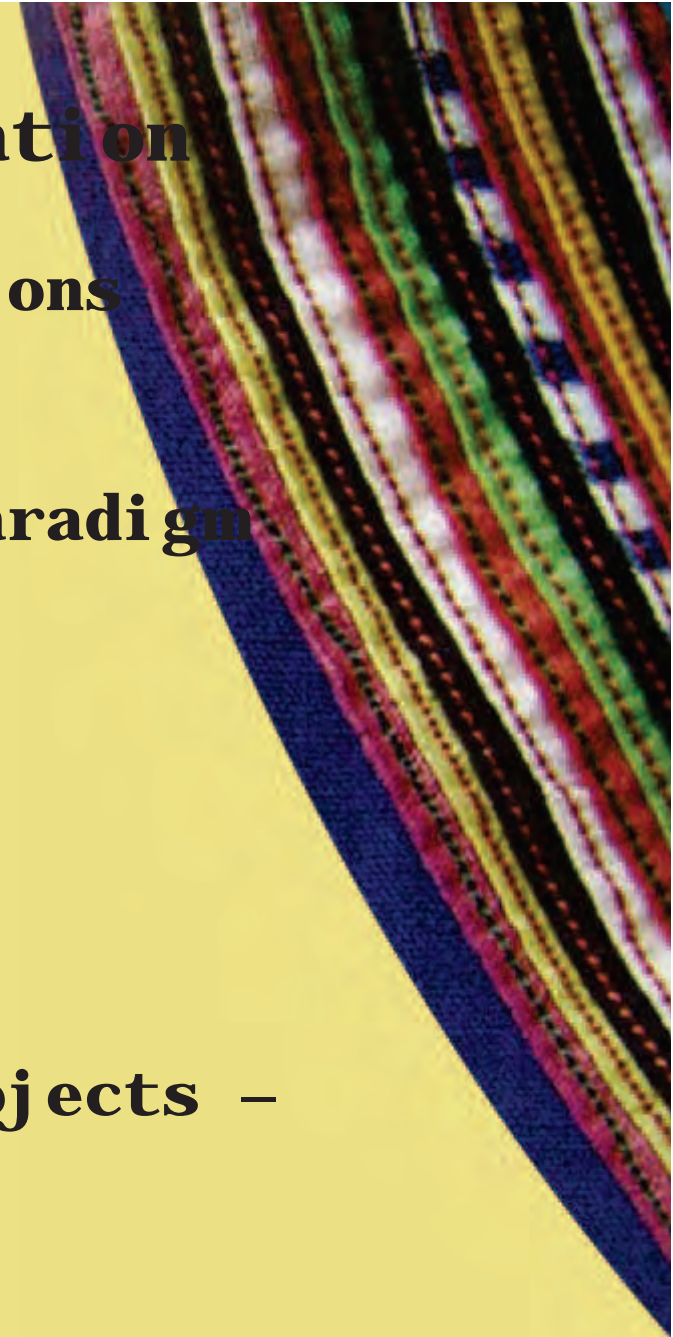


Critical Issues in **Tourism**

EQUATIONS, 21st SEPTEMBER 2006

Structure of the presentation

- **Tourists and their motivations**
- **Tourist Area Life Cycle**
- **Tourism as a development paradigm**
- **Impacts**
 - **Economic**
 - **Socio-Cultural**
 - **Environment**
- **Community based tourism projects – case studies**
- **Management tools**



Key Questions

- **Under what conditions (physical, economic, social) does tourism develop?**
- **Where does tourism develop and in what form?**
- **How is tourism developed?**
- **Who are the tourists and what are their motivations?**
- **What is the impact of tourism upon the physical, economic and socio-cultural environments?**
- **How is tourism managed?**



Tourists and their motivations

**Explorer/ Off-beat – Elite –
Incipient mass
– Mass – Charter**

**Domestic (Intra or Outbound) or
Non – Residents or Foreign
(Inbound)**

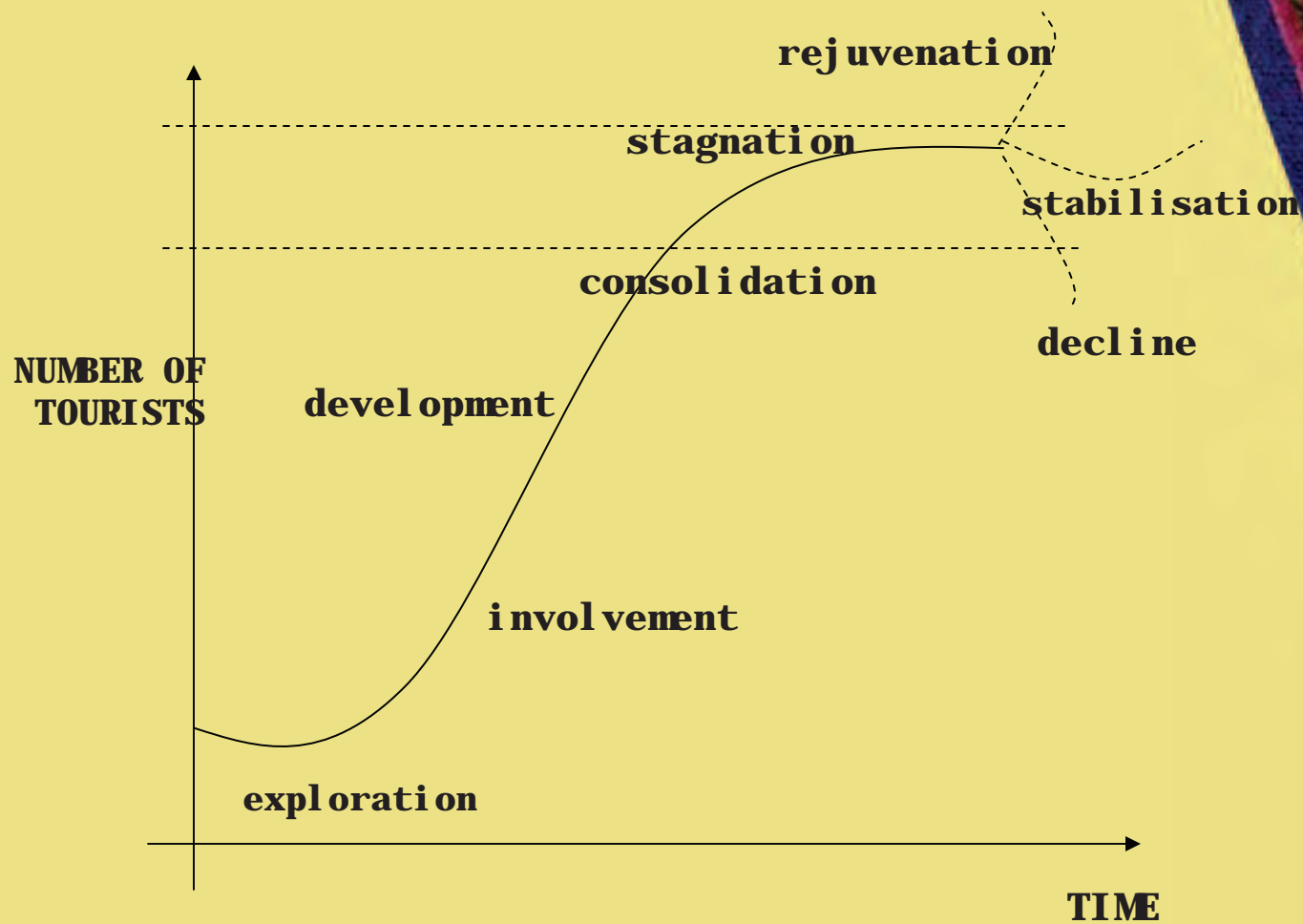
**Religion,
Recreational,
Ethnic &
cultural
Historical
Environmental**

**Study
Business
Health**

**Adventure (space)
Farm, Rural
Ecotourism,
Ethical,
Socially
responsible
Golf
Dark, Disaster,
Slum**



Tourist Area Life Cycle



Source: Butler, 1980

Tourism as a development paradigm



**Economic, Environment, Social,
Cultural and Institutional**
Tourism has the capacity for strong
growth and also for self-
destruction.

Impacts

Tourism is not a homogeneous activity exerting consistent effects

**Temporal dimensions -
seasonal activity**

**Susceptibility of tourism
economy to external /
internal forces**

**Vulnerable groups – women,
children, indigenous people,
caste based divisions**



Impacts

**Economic, Social, Cultural,
Physical**

Which can be

- **Actual or perceived**
- **Direct or indirect**
- **Cumulative or immediate**
- **Reversible or irreversible**
- **Quantitative or qualitative**
- **Positive or negative**
- **Isolated or part of a chain reaction that leads to other impacts**



Impacts - Economic

Positives

- **Development of a region**
- **Taxes – state, entertainment, luxury, F&B, registration**
- **National balance of payments**
- **Foreign exchange**



Source of new, alternative or supplementary income and employment, skills development – Direct, Indirect and Induced



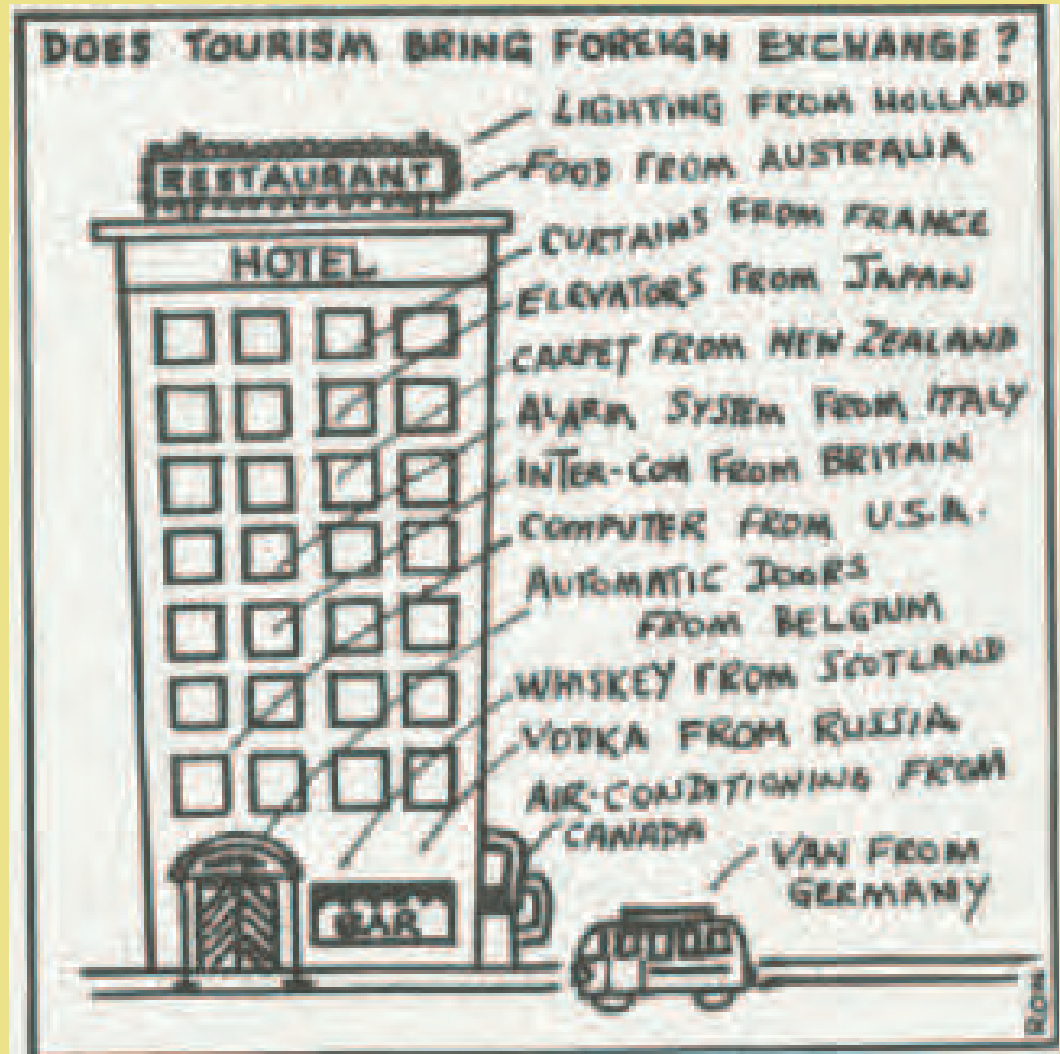
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Impacts - Economic

Leakages



Impacts - Economic

Nature of employment, Distort local employment structure, Reinforce perceptions of women's employment as low paid and part-time and an extension of the 'domestic role'



Economic dependence of the local community on tourism

Impacts - Economic

Infrastructural costs



**Increase in cost
of living (food,
rent,
transportation,
labour)**

Impacts - Economic

Changes in the prices of holidays – domestic tourists



Demonstration effect

Impacts – Social & Cultural

Doxey's Irritation Index

1. Euphoria	Delight in contact
2. Apathy	Increasing indifference with larger numbers
3. Irritation	Concern and annoyance over price rises, crime, rudeness, and cultural rules being broken
4. Antagonism	Covert and overt aggression to visitors



Impacts – Social & Cultural

Positives

- Instil sense of local pride, self-esteem and identity
- Encourage collective community activity
- Rejuvenation, revival of interest in handicrafts, native art and cultural shows
- Help reduce other social power imbalances



Impacts – Social & Cultural

Cultural marketing



Commodifying culture

Impacts – Social & Cultural



Possible increase in
crime of all sorts



Drugs, health problems

Impacts – Social & Cultural

Trafficking, sex tourism, prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation esp of women and children



Intrusion into private spaces, lives

Impacts – Social & Cultural



- Demonstration effect
- Threat to traditional values, customs and beliefs
- Help reduce other social power imbalances OR divides it further
- Antiques – clothes, vessels, paintings, sculptures



Impacts – Environmental



Establishment of
protected or conserved
areas to meet tourist
demand

Conservation



News uses of marginal or
unproductive lands



Programmes to
protect the
attractiveness
of location



Assist refurbishment and re-use of heritage buildings & abandoned properties

Impacts – Environmental

Pollution



Degradation / alteration of
ecosystems



Visual impact



Impacts – Environmental

Construction activities and infrastructure development



Depletion of and Access to Natural Resources – land, water



Community based tourism projects



Initiated by Gram Panchayat Lata
Village
Community participation and benefit
sharing



Community based tourism projects

- Management Plan for Community based conservation and ecotourism in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
- Initiation and complete management of tourism activity in the area by the Village Council



- Abiding with regional, national and international guidelines on sustainable tourism
- Declaration on Nanda Devi Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism, 2001 onwards

‘Changing the tourists rather than the country’

Trekkers are handed a minimum impact code - ‘Nepal is here to change you, not for you to change it’.

Experiment at the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) - model for administration

Looks to combine environmental management, tourism and eco development

Formation of committees - villagers taking part in the decision making process



‘Changing the tourists rather than the country’

Introduced as trekkers here and in other parts of the country were making demands on resources that could not be sustained.

Demand for firewood to heat guestrooms and water has a high toll on the juniper and bamboo forests – 1 small village consumed 1 hc of virgin rhododendron forest in a year



‘Changing the tourists rather than the country’

Committees on the season for firewood collection, fix prices, levy resource use fees, enforce rules covering use of forest products, conservation education, and information service

Encourage lodges to install solar heating, back boiler water heaters

Lodge owners given training by ACAP – on food preparation, sanitation, and hygiene

Encourage trekkers to be self sufficient in fuel supply, carry their own kerosene, give preferences to lodges that promote conservation, avoid camp fires and the luxury of hot showers



Community based tourism – an Ecuador experience

Rich in natural resources, biodiversity

Large, diverse population, majority indigenous, with 70% of them living in poverty

Tourism in the frame of development

Lack of political decision of the government to define clear policies, budget necessary funds and to put more time into tourist development has generated a lot of instability in tourism



Community based tourism – an Ecuador experience

Several MNC, TNC dominate the tourist destinations

Country's weak capacity of negotiations to impose programs that benefit local society

Since dollarization Ecuador has become a more expensive country

In spite of tourism growth – local community have not benefited

Therefore the need to give value to local scale is even more – to consider tourism within the processes of local development – based on democratic values, social justice, without any gender, economic, social, political or belief discrimination



Community based tourism – an Ecuador experience

YMCA Tours – receptive tourism operator, organises visits for individuals and groups by providing alternative tourism combining conventional, ethno, land, social volunteer work, mutually binding , cultural and fair tourism

Created for the development of communities with the purpose of generating economic and mutually binding support for its social projects



Community based tourism – an Ecuador experience

Mutually binding – tourists come to know the social reality of the country, volunteering in one of the social programs developed by YMCA.

Tourism with Families – lodging in a family or community in where visitors are part of the family

Educative tourism – language programmes with fair prices & goals directed to the development of the community and to support the social projects

Eco-tourism – to natural areas to understand the culture and natural history of the environment, trying not to alter the ecosystem nor the local culture.

Community-based tourism - ‘Save Canande’ project - preserve the biodiversity of the forest. Funds generated by the visit of tourists go directly to the benefit of these communities.



Community based tourism – an Ecuador experience

Benefits for the community

- Economic income
- Participation in agriculture activities
- Environmental education
- Preventive health
- New alternatives of work created
- Recovery of the main forest
- Learn to value the richness and the importance of our own culture



Community based tourism – an Ecuador experience

Difficulties for the community

- Runs on voluntary work, becomes difficult to keep it going – lack of volunteers or conventional visitors causes demotivation and preoccupation in the community, forcing them to do the only thing they know – destroy the forest and create income by selling wood
- Nearby communities reject this community due to their opposition to stop activities, such as hunting and cutting trees.



Management Tools

(Monitoring / Regulatory Mechanisms)

- Laws, Policies, Acts
- Carrying capacity
 - Physical
 - Biological
 - Social
 - Economic
 - Psychological
- Charters / Guidelines
- National and International Conventions
- Impact Assessments: Environment – Social –
Economic = Tourism Impact Assessment
- Sustainable Tourism Forum – Monitoring Cells



Management Tools

(Monitoring / Regulatory Mechanisms)

Institutional Tools	Conventions
Regulatory Tools	Zoning, Limits to free access, Physical interventions, Limitations on specific activities, Seasonal closures, Bans and restrictions, Imposition of fines
Economic Tools	Pricing systems, Entrance fees, Taxes
Organizational-Management Tools	Information management, Education, Market control and targeting of visitors, Incentive schemes

Planning for a tourism project and tourism per se is very different

THANK YOU

